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DESCRIPTION OF NEW BIRDS FROM MEXICO, WITH
A REVISION OF THE GENUS *DACTYLORTYX*.

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Further study of the Mexican birds in the collection of the Biological Survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture, reveals the presence of several apparently undescribed species and subspecies. These new forms, like those already described from this collection, were obtained by Mr. E. A. Goldman and myself during our explorations in Mexico for the Biological Survey. Our work has covered a large portion of that country, and although far from exhaustive has been conducted systematically, with the desire to secure series of specimens from various altitudes and areas with a view to determining the faunal relationships of the different sections. Up to the time our work began, some six years ago, ornithologists had given little consideration to the fact that Mexico has various well-defined climatic areas aside from the two main divisions of highland or temperate, and lowland or tropical. The fact is that the highlands contain several definite faunal areas, and the same is true of the lower tropical lands. Faunal work in the United States has shown very clearly the differentiation produced in wide ranging species by varied climatic conditions. In many instances this variation is so gradual that the different extremes are given subspecific rank; in others the resultant forms are sufficiently segregated to be accepted as full species. Precisely the same state of affairs exists in Mexico. The material collected illustrates these conditions, and will aid materially in working out the subordinate faunal areas of that country.

I have to acknowledge again my indebtedness to Dr. C. Hart Merriam, Chief of the Biological Survey, for his interest in the work on Mexican Birds, and to Mr. Robert Ridgway, Curator, and Dr. Chas. W. Richmond, Assistant Curator, of Birds in the National Museum, for continued favors at their hands.

All measurements are in millimeters.

Heleodytes brunneicapillus obscurus subsp. nov. Mexican Cactus Wren.

Type No. 142789, U. S. Nat. Mus., Biological Survey Coll. Ad. ♂, Tula, Hidalgo, Mexico, March 9, 1893. Collected by E. W. Nelson and E. A. Goldman.

Distribution.—Tableland of Mexico.

Description.—Similar to *H. brunneicapillus*, from which it differs mainly in its smaller size, darker crown, grayer back, more spotted chin, and the obsolescence of white streaks on back.

Average dimensions of *H. brunneicapillus obscurus*:

Ad. ♂ (5 specimens): wing 85.8; tail 77.8; culmen 22.8; tarsus 27.6.
 “ ♀ (5 “ “): “ 84.4; “ 77.4; “ 21.6; “ 26.4.

Averages of *H. brunneicapillus* (from southern California and Arizona):

Ad. ♂ (5 specimens): wing 90.4; tail 84.4; culmen 23.2; tarsus 29.2.
 “ ♀ (5 “ “): “ 85.2; “ 81.8; “ 21.6; “ 27.2.

The crown and nape on birds from the Mexican tablelands are sepia or clove brown instead of burnt umber, as in those from southern California and the southern border of the United States in general. This southern form is dark grayish-brown on the back, lacking the paler or more rufous shade of *brunneicapillus* proper. The white shaft lines of the dorsal feathers are much reduced in width and are commonly broken up into isolated spots. In viewing the dorsal surface of a series of the two forms placed side by side the notable amount of streaking on typical *brunneicapillus* contrasts strongly with the broken streaks and irregular white spotting on the backs of *obscurus*.

Specimens from northern Zacatecas show an approach to the northern bird; those from the State of Nuevo Leon, in northeastern Mexico, are intermediate in some characters, but may possibly represent a form peculiar to the Tamaulipan region. Nearly typical representatives of *H. brunneicapillus* and *H. b. obscurus* are represented in the U. S. National Museum series from southern New Mexico, and it is possible that both may occur there, each having its range limited to certain altitudes. In this case I should expect to find true *brunneicapillus* ranging below *obscurus*.

The distribution of the two forms, so far as the material at hand allows me to determine, is as follows:

H. brunneicapillus.—Southern border of the United States from southwestern Utah and southern California to Sonora, Mexico, and possibly to the lower Rio Grande, and the states of Nuevo Leon, and Tamaulipas, Mexico.

H. brunneicapillus obscurus.—Tableland of Mexico from near northern boundary to the Valley of Mexico and northern Puebla. This range includes all or a large part of the states of Mexico, Hidalgo, Michoacan (northern portion), Queretaro, Guanajuato, Jalisco, Zacatecas, Aguas Calientes, San Luis Potosi, Durango, Chihuahua, and Coahuila.

Several specimens in the series from the southwestern United States, representing true *brunneicapillus*, as well as others from the region occupied by *obscurus*, have a buffy suffusion extending over the upper part of the breast and becoming gradually deeper in shade thence back to the flanks. This appears to be merely a high condition of plumage.

Vireo nanus sp. nov. Dwarf Vireo.

Type No. 144890, U. S. Nat. Mus., Biological Survey Coll. Ad. ♂, Querendaro, Michoacan, Mexico, Aug. 9, 1892. Collected by E. W. Nelson.

Distribution.—Southern border of the Mexican tableland, in Michoacan.

Description of type.—Entire dorsal surface grayish olive-green, becoming browner on head and shoulders and greener on rump and upper tail coverts. Wings and tail blackish-brown, outer borders of feathers edged with olive-green; lores and superciliary stripe grayish-white; ear coverts and sides of neck olive-gray. Lower parts white with a faint grayish shade across breast. Two narrow wing bars formed by white edges to primary and secondary coverts; first primary half the length of second; fourth primary longest; tail about four-fifths the length of wing; bill black; legs and toes blackish. Wing 54; tail 43; culmen 10; tarsus 17.

The type and only known specimen of this bird is in badly worn summer plumage. The perfect plumage is probably clearer green than shown by the type. The bill is more slender and terete than in any species of *Vireo* known to me, and is not typically vireonine in this character; otherwise the bird seems to belong in the genus where it is placed.

Progne sinaloæ sp. nov. Sinaloa Martin.

Type No. 157171, U. S. Nat. Mus., Biological Survey Coll. Ad. ♂, Plomosas, Sinaloa, Mexico, July 18, 1897. Collected by E. W. Nelson and E. A. Goldman.

Distribution.—Western slope of the Sierra Madre, Sinaloa (between 2500 and 4000 feet alt.).

Description of adult male.—Entire head, neck, breast, flanks, and dorsal surface uniformly glossy blue-black, thinly overlaid with wash of glossy black formed by black edges of feathers; chest, abdomen, under tail coverts, and concealed spot on each side of back pure white. Wings and tail black.

Dimensions of type.—Wing 136; tail 71; culmen 10; tarsus 12.5; depth of fork of tail 20.

Averages of 4 males: wing 134.2; tail 72; culmen 11.1; tarsus 13.2; depth of fork of tail 18.2.

Averages of 4 males of *Progne dominicensis* (from West Indies): wing 144.5; tail 75; culmen 11.9; tarsus 15.1; depth of fork of tail 20.5.

P. dominicensis (Gmel.) of the West Indies is the only species with which *P. sinaloæ* need be compared. The latter may be distinguished by its smaller size, pure white under tail coverts, glossy black tips of feathers on dorsal surface (overlying the glossy blue-black of general color), and the steel-blue-black as contrasted with the decidedly purplish-blue-black of *dominicensis*. The general appearance of the two species is very similar.

We found *P. sinaloæ* at an altitude of about 3500 feet on the western slope of the Sierra Madre in Sinaloa. They were seen in only one place, at the upper border of the tropical zone about the point of a ridge facing the hot lowlands. A flock of from twenty to thirty passed several hours each day, circling about the hillslope in pursuit of insects. The flock was made up entirely of males and no females were seen. A native hunter living near the place where the birds were found told me that they occur at this point throughout the year. He could give no information about their nesting haunts, which were probably not far from this place. We looked for them without success when we went into the same mountain a little farther to the south.

It was unexpected to find in northwestern Mexico a species so like the West Indian one and so different from the two species of the genus which range over the mainland of central and eastern Mexico.

***Phœnicothraupis rubicoides roseus* subsp. nov.** Rosy Tanager.

Type No. 156121, U. S. Nat. Mus., Biological Survey Coll. Ad. ♂, Arroyo de Juan Sanchez (50 miles north of Ixtapa, Jalisco), Territory of Tepic, Mexico, April 5, 1897. Collected by E. W. Nelson and E. A. Goldman.

Distribution.—Basal slopes of mountains in western Tepic and Jalisco, Mexico.

Description of type.—Crown rich dark vermilion-red, bordered along the sides by black; forehead, sides of head, neck, and remainder of dorsal surface dull red with a wash of rose color; wing feathers dark brown bordered externally with same color as back; tail dull red. Entire under surface dull rose-red, deepest on throat and breast, lightest and clearest on abdomen and crissum; flanks washed with brown. Dimensions of type: wing 92; tail 87; culmen 18; tarsus 26.

In general the male of this bird has the rosy color of a pale specimen of *Phœnicothraupis rubra*, very different from the brick-red of typical *P. rubicoides*. It is nearer *P. rubicoides affinis*, from which the male is distinguishable by its paler colors. The crest differs also in being a deeper, more brilliant red than in either of the two other forms. The female of *P. r. roseus*, compared with those of *P. rubicoides* and *P. r. affinis*, has a more olive-green back with little trace of the brown so characteristic of the others; the yellow crest is much less strongly marked and has but

slight traces of a blackish border; the under surface is olive-brown, of a much clearer or greener shade. It is decidedly smaller with much smaller bill.

Contrasted with typical *rubicoides*, this form is very different, but our series of specimens from various localities in Vera Cruz, and thence through the Isthmus of Tehuantepec and up the west coast to Jalisco, show that it is merely a geographical race of that species.

Amphispiza bilineata grisea subsp. nov. Mexican Black-throated Sparrow.

Type No. 136006, U. S. Nat. Mus., Biological Survey Coll. ad. ♂, Tula, Hidalgo, Mexico, March 9, 1893. Collected by E. W. Nelson.

Distribution.—Southern part of Mexican tableland from northern San Luis Potosi to northern end of Valley of Mexico.

Differs from typical *A. bilineata* in larger size, proportionately shorter bill and tarsus, darker and grayer dorsal surface, and smaller white areas on ends of tail feathers.

Averages of typical *Amphispiza bilineata* (southern Texas and north-eastern Mexico):

Ad. ♂ (5 specimens): wing 64.4; tail 57.8; culmen 10.6; tarsus 18.9.
 “ ♀ (2 “ “): “ 62; “ 57; “ 10.7; “ 19.

Averages of *A. bilineata grisea* (San Luis Potosi and Hidalgo):

Ad. ♂ (8 specimens): wing 69.1; tail 63.4; culmen 10.5; tarsus 19.
 “ ♀ (3 “ “): “ 66.6; “ 60.6; “ 10.8; “ 19.

The present race inhabits a region in which the species was previously unknown, thus leaving it without definite synonymy. The following citations, however, might be doubtfully referred to it:

Poospiza bilineata (*nec* Scater, 1850) Scl., Cat. Am. Birds, 110, 1862 (Mexico); Scl. and Salv. Nom. Av. Neotrop., 30 part (Mexico), 1873.

Guiraca chiapensis sp. nov. Chiapas Grosbeak.

Type No. 144319, U. S. Nat. Mus., Biological Survey Coll. Ad. ♀, Ocozocuahtla, Chiapas, Mexico, August 19, 1895. Collected by E. W. Nelson and E. A. Goldman.

Distribution.—The type and only known specimen was taken on the low tableland of western Chiapas at an altitude of about 3000 feet.

Description of type.—Entire dorsal surface dark brown, upper tail coverts shaded with grayish; feathers of back darkest along shafts with narrow, indistinct edging of lighter brown; top of head and neck nearly uniform dark brown with distinct gloss of blue; this blue gloss is faintly visible also on sides of neck and shoulders. Wings slightly darker brown than back and crossed by two bands of dull buffy formed by narrow tips to greater and lesser coverts; the band on lesser coverts broadest. Ear coverts and cheeks dark, dingy buffy-brown; feathers on middle of chin

and throat whitish at base and dull buffy on outer half; feathers on sides of chin, throat, and under surface of neck and breast dull brownish with dingy buffy edges. Rest of lower parts much lighter, the feathers with dark shaft lines and bordered along edges by pale grayish and buffy. Dimensions: Wing 90; tail 72; culmen 21; greatest depth of bill 16; greatest width of under mandible 14; tarsus 23.

Average dimensions of four adult females of *Guiraca cœrulea eurhyncha* (from central and southern Mexico): wing 87.5; tail 67; culmen 17.2; greatest depth of bill 12.9; greatest width of under mandible 11.2; tarsus 21.5.

Averages of four adult females of *Guiraca c. eurhyncha* (from southern Arizona): wing 84.5; tail 65.2; culmen 16.9; greatest depth of bill 13.1; greatest width of under mandible 11; tarsus 21.4.

The type of *G. chiapensis* is in worn breeding plumage and is very similar

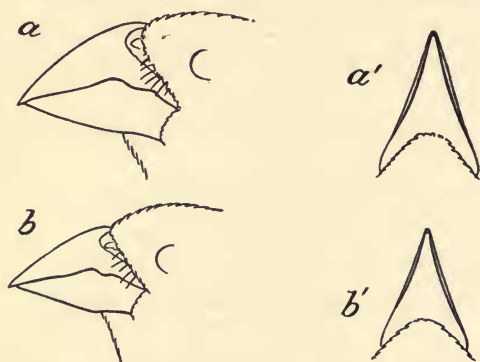


FIG. 14.—*a*, *Guiraca chiapensis*.
b, *Guiraca cœrulea eurhyncha*.

in color to a female of *eurhyncha* taken at the same season in southern Arizona, but may be distinguished at once by its huge bill, as shown in the accompanying figure (fig. 14 *a*); it is lighter and less buffy on lower parts, particularly on breast and neck. This species is probably a resident of central Chiapas and perhaps bears the same relationship to *Guiraca*

eurhyncha in size and range that *Passerina sumichrasti* does to *P. parcellina*.

In the district where the type of *G. chiapensis* was taken, Blue Grosbeaks were common and probably were all or nearly all of this species. Unfortunately, not having distinguished the latter from *eurhyncha* at the time of our visit, we failed to secure other specimens.

Grallaria ochraceiventris sp. nov. Buff-bellied Ant Thrush.

Type No. 156013, U. S. Nat. Mus., Biological Survey Coll. Ad. ♂, San Sebastian, Jalisco, Mexico, March 16, 1897. Collected by E. W. Nelson and E. A. Goldman.

Distribution.—Heavy forests in western Jalisco, and perhaps elsewhere in western Mexico north of Tehuantepec.

Description of type.—Feathers of crown and back olive-brown, shaded with fulvous, and narrowly margined with black; sides of crown, back of orbits, and nape olive-brown with a dark ashy shade most marked on sides of crown; forehead paler or more fulvous brown. Tertiaries and secondaries dull rusty brown; outer vanes of primaries shading from dull

rusty brown to dull tawny brown on outer quills; wing coverts dull brown with shaft lines and spots of dull tawny brown at tips. Under coverts and axillars pale buffy; inner webs of quills at base still paler buffy, becoming grayish brown on outer half; tail and upper tail coverts light rusty brown. Lores and malar patch pale, dull grayish-white, shaded with dingy fulvous; under eyelids blackish; ear coverts dark olive-brown washed with blackish; chin, throat, and patch on middle of breast whitish washed with fulvous; feathers bordering breast-patch scantily black tipped; sides of throat, breast (except whitish patch), chest, and flanks dingy buffy. Abdomen pale buffy, crissum darker, richer buffy.

Dimensions of type.—Wing 114; tail 43; culmen 28; tarsus 47.

This species is most like *G. mexicana*, from which it is distinguishable by its generally paler colors; obsolescence of ashy on crown and nape; much scantier black margins to feathers on dorsal surface, and shorter tarsus.

Amazilia cinnamomea saturata subsp. nov. Chiapas Humming Bird.

Type No. 155297, U. S. Nat. Mus. Biological Survey Coll. Ad. ♂, Huehuetan, Chiapas, Mexico, March 2, 1896. Collected by E. W. Nelson and E. A. Goldman.

Distribution.—Heavily forested foothills on Pacific coast of Chiapas, near border of Guatemala.

Description.—Back and wing coverts dark coppery bronze; wings dark purplish; entire lower parts rich dark cinnamon, approaching chestnut, throat a little paler; tail very dark chestnut with broad tips of dark bronze.

Measurements of type.—Wing 55; tail 36; culmen 22.5.

The following average measurements show the relative sizes of *Amazilia cinnamomea* from western Mexico, north of Tehuantepec, and the new form:

A. cinnamomea, adult ♂ (7 specimens): wing 57.9; tail 36.6; culmen 22.
A. c. saturata, adult ♂ (3 specimens from Huehuetan, Chiapas): wing 55; tail 35; culmen 22.3.

This form differs from typical *cinnamomea* mainly in its much darker or more intense colors; its wings and tail are a little shorter, and the bill is proportionately longer.

At first I was inclined to consider this bird *Trochilus corallirostris* Bourc. and Muls. (Ann. Sci. Phys. et Nat., Lyons, IX, p. 328, 1846), which was described from a specimen taken at Escuintla, Guatemala. Upon looking the matter up, however, I find that Mr. Elliot described the type of *T. corallirostris* in his Synopsis of the Humming Birds (p. 119) under *Amazilia cinnamomea*. The measurements of Bourcier's type, as given by Elliot and reduced to millimeters, are as follows: Wing 57.1; tail 44.5; culmen 22.2. These measurements indicate that it is true *cinnamomea*. The discrepancy in the length of the tail compared with my averages is due to a difference in methods of measuring. The series of true *A. cinnamomea* contains specimens from various localities in western Mexico between Mazatlan

and Tehuantepec; also from Yucatan, Honduras, Salvador, and Nicaragua. Throughout this wide range the species holds its characters with surprisingly little variation. *A. cinnamomea* inhabits areas overgrown with scrubby forest of an arid tropical character. *A. c. saturata* was found in the borders of the great humid tropical forests of the foothills in southern Chiapas, and probably ranges along the slopes of these mountains into western Guatemala. A single specimen from Tehuantepec is intermediate between true *cinnamomea* and *saturata*, upon the strength of which I have given the present bird subspecific rank.

Revision of the genus DACTYLORTYX Ogilvie-Grant.

Dactylortyx Ogilvie-Grant, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., XXII, 429, 1893. Type *Ortyx thoracicus* Gambel.

In the Proceedings of the Philadelphia Academy of Sciences for 1848 (vol. IV, p. 77), Dr. Gambel described *Ortyx thoracicus* from a specimen obtained by Mr. Pease at Jalapa, Vera Cruz, Mexico. In 1850 Mr. Gould published his *Odontophorus lineolatus*, giving a colored figure of both sexes and a description of the female (Mon. Odont. III, pl. 32, with text, 1850). Gould's figures and description were based on a pair of birds in the Berlin Museum, labeled by Lichtenstein with the unpublished name *Perdix lineolata*. These birds came from Mexico without any definite locality, and Gould considered them identical with Gambel's species, but used Lichtenstein's manuscript name. In 1893 Ogilvie-Grant made the genus *Dactylortyx* to receive the birds described by Gambel and Gould, which he considered identical and called *Dactylortyx thoracicus*. He gave the range of *D. thoracicus* as 'Central America; southern Mexico, Yucatan, Guatemala, and San Salvador.' There is good reason to doubt that any species of grouse or partridge ranges over this area. The material at hand proves that Ogilvie-Grant's *D. thoracicus* is a composite species including several distinct birds.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Witmer Stone, Conservator of the Ornithological Section of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, I have examined two specimens of true *D. thoracicus* from Jalapa, Mexico, one of which is Dr. Gambel's type. Unfortunately both are females and I have no male of the typical form to compare with the males of the others recognized below. The amount of individual variation does not appear to be great, judging from the two specimens of *D. thoracicus* and four specimens of the species in Chiapas and Guatemala, here described as *D. chiapensis*. After comparing the two typical specimens of *D. thoracicus* (Gambel) with Gould's plate and description of the female of his *O. lineolatus*, I am satisfied that they represent birds which are at least subspecifically distinct. The left-hand figure in Gould's plate represents a male and agrees very closely with a specimen in the U. S. National Museum, obtained by Mr. Sumichrast on the Ginetá Mt., near Santa Efigenia, Oaxaca. This place is on the Pacific slope of Mexico near the border of Chiapas and gives a definite locality for the birds of this form. The species and subspecies recognizable in the material before me may be briefly characterized as follows:

Dactylortyx thoracicus (Gambel). Male unknown.

Female: Breast and flanks light rufous with shafts of feathers distinctly lighter, but with no definite shaft lines. Feathers of rump with heavy black cross-bars.

D. thoracicus lineolatus (Gould). Male: Breast and flanks ash-gray faintly washed posteriorly with buffy, and with broad well-marked white shaft lines.

Female: Similar to typical *thoracicus*, but breast and flanks with well-marked pale shaft lines.

D. chiapensis sp. nov. Male: Breast and flanks dark plumbeous-gray; feathers with narrow bright white shaft lines and indistinctly edged and barred with brown and blackish.

Female: Breast and flanks dark, dingy brownish-red washed with ashy on flanks; feathers with pale narrow shaft lines; no black bars on rump.

D. devius sp. nov. Male: Breast feathers dull ashy, broadly bordered with dull rufous and with fine white shaft lines. Flanks dull rufous with fine black mottling and wash of dull fulvous.

Female: Unknown.

Dactylortyx thoracicus (Gambel). Jalapa Partridge.

Ortyx thoracicus Gambel, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., IV, p. 77 (1848).

Odontophorus lineolatus Gray, List Gallinæ Brit. Mus., p. 73, 1867 (part, Cordova).

Dactylortyx thoracicus Ogilvie-Grant, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., XXII, p. 429, 1893 (part).

Distribution.—Mountain slopes of eastern Mexico (north of Isthmus of Tehuantepec?).

Description of type.—No. 12404, Coll. Phila. Acad. Sciences, ad. ♀, Jalapa, Vera Cruz, Mexico. Collected by Mr. Pease.

Entire top of head blackish, variegated indistinctly with dark rufous and with paler shaft streaks which are dull rufous posteriorly. Feathers on back of neck dull rufous, heavily overlaid with black tips and bars; feathers of mantle with ashy centers and heavy borders of dark rufous brown, finely and indistinctly mottled with blackish. Scapulars with pale golden-buffy shaft streaks, lower webs pale ashy variegated and bordered with black and dark buffy, upper webs black, variegated with chestnut. Rump and upper tail coverts olivaceous brown, paler and more buffy on rump and darker brown on coverts; entire rump and upper tail coverts heavily barred and marked with black; tertials dark chestnut, handsomely variegated with black, and with black borders below and dark buffy borders above; wing coverts marked much as scapulars, but darker on lower webs. Primaries dark gray with dull buffy mottling along outer webs; secondaries dark gray, slightly mottled on inner and heavily mottled on outer webs with blackish, dull rufous and buffy. Tail dingy blackish variegated with buffy and dull rusty. Chin and throat whitish with wash of ashy and faint edging of blackish; sides of head with ear covers and superciliary stripe dark ashy. Sides of neck, breast all round, and flanks bright rufous, shafts of feathers a little paler. Feathers on

sides of head and neck, including ear coverts, finely tipped or barred with black. Abdomen white; under tail coverts dark fulvous with heavy black subterminal markings.

The other female from Jalapa is similarly colored in every particular except on mantle where the rufous borders of feathers are duller and the gray centers more conspicuous.

The dimensions of these specimens are as follows: No. 12404, ♀ (type of species), wing 128; tail 48; culmen 14; tarsus 34. No. 12405, ♀ (topotype), wing 135; tail 50; culmen 14; tarsus 35.

Dactylortyx thoracicus lineolatus (Gould). Striped Partridge.

Odontophorus lineolatus Gray, Genera of Birds, III, p. 513 (1847), nomen nudum; Gould (*Perdix lineolata*, Licht. MS. in Mus. Berl). Mon. Odont. III, pl. 32, with text (1850); Bon., Compt. Rend., XLII, p. 883 (1856).

Strophiorhtyx lineolatus Gray, Hand List Birds, II, 272 (1870).

Dactylortyx thoracicus Ogilvie-Grant, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., XXII, p. 429, 1893 (part).

Distribution.—Mountain slopes of southwestern Oaxaca and adjacent part of Chiapas.

Description of adult male.—(No. 116338, U. S. Nat. Mus. Santa Efigenia, Oaxaca, Mexico, Nov., 1880. Collected by F. Sumichrast). Lower neck, breast, and flanks gray with faint wash of buffy-brown anteriorly, becoming heavier along flanks; feathers marked with broad white shaft streaks. Crown dark brown with very fine shaft lines of pale buffy; nape feathers streaked with broad buffy shaft lines and black borders; feathers of mantle with narrow white shaft streaks and gray webs, mottled with dull chestnut and black along borders. Scapulars, tertials, and wing coverts with shaft lines of white or pale buffy; upper webs of these feathers irregularly mottled and barred with black and rich chestnut; lower webs grayish with wash of brown and marked with black lines along borders. Primaries and secondaries dark gray mottled with buffy along borders of primaries; secondaries more distinctly mottled and barred with buffy and blackish on outer webs. Back, rump, and upper tail coverts nearly uniform buffy-brown with fine dark mottling. Tail dark gray with blackish and buffy mottling in irregular cross-bars.

Dimensions: Wing 132; tail 55; culmen 14; tarsus 35.

Dactylortyx chiapensis sp. nov. Chiapas Partridge.

Odontophorus thoracicus Scf. & Salv., Ibis, p. 276, 1860 (Volcan de Fuego, Guatemala):?

Odontophorus lineolatus Gray, List Gallinæ Brit. Mus., p. 73, 1867 (part, Guatemala).

Dactylortyx thoracicus Ogilvie-Grant, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., XXII, p. 429, 1893 (part).

Type No. 155539, U. S. Nat. Mus., Biological Survey Coll. Ad. ♂, San Cristobal, Chiapas, Mexico, Sept. 25, 1895. Collected by E. W. Nelson and E. A. Goldman.

Description of type.—Crown and nape mottled with black and dark chestnut; feathers on mantle with fine whitish shaft lines; webs grayish next shaft lines and shading outwardly into fine black mottling and then into a wash of dark vandyke-brown, deepest on borders. Back mottled with dull buffy-gray and blackish, former color predominating anteriorly; rump and upper tail coverts dark gray mottled with buffy and blackish, heaviest on tail coverts where some feathers have heavy shaft spots or lines. Tail blackish with irregular bars of grayish and buffy mottling. Scapulars, tertials, and wing coverts with bright narrow shaft lines of pale buffy; upper webs of scapulars and wing coverts heavily marked with transverse bands of black and dark reddish-brown, lower webs gray with irregular brown and black lines along edges; tertials rich reddish-brown mottled with blackish and broadly bordered with black and edged with a golden-buffy line. Primaries and secondaries gray, former with pale buffy spots along outer webs; latter barred irregularly with brown and buffy mottling. A broad superciliary stripe of rufous-buffy extends from bill to sides of nape, palest posteriorly. Ear coverts mottled black and brown; lores white; some feathers of lores and line below eyes tipped with black; feathers on sides of neck, just back of ear coverts, heavily tipped with black; chin, throat, and cheeks rich reddish-buffy. Lower neck, breast, and flanks gray with wash of dull olive-brown on edges of feathers and heaviest on flanks; the feathers have fine, sharply defined white shaft lines with transverse series of fine dark mottlings. Chest and abdomen white; feathers of under tail coverts buff with heavy, irregular dark bars and mottlings on basal two-thirds.

Dimensions.—Wing 129; tail 49; culmen 14; tarsus 36.

Description of female.—Differs from male in having the rufous and rufous-buff areas on head replaced by dark ashy-gray, and the gray area on breast and flanks replaced by rufous. Crown, dark grayish-brown, finely mottled with black and faint traces of rufous; feathers of nape black, barred subterminally with dark reddish-brown; a broad gray superciliary stripe terminates in a buffy line on each side of nape; ear coverts black in front, gray posteriorly. Feathers on hind neck gray and dull rufous-brown with whitish shafts and black spots near tips. Mantle with paler shade of gray and buffy markings. Pattern on scapulars, tertials, and wing coverts similar, but the brown decidedly redder and more pronounced. Back, rump, and upper tail coverts very similar, but tail coverts richer buffy with heavier black centers. Tail black, irregularly mottled transversely with gray, rufous, and buff. Chin and throat ashy, feathers black-tipped on sides of throat. Sides and lower part of neck, breast, and flanks marked with fine pale shaft streaks; general color of this area dull reddish-brown, richest on sides of neck and breast, duller and grayer posteriorly. Middle of chest and abdomen pale buffy; under tail coverts buffy, with heavy black markings. Dimensions: Wing 130; tail 45; culmen 13.5; tarsus 34.

A female from the Volcano of Santa Maria, Guatemala, is very similar to the one from San Cristobal, but is a trifle more rufous, with abdomen pure white and lower webs of scapulars and wing coverts brown and

buffy instead of brown and ashy as on the bird just described. Dimensions: Wing 132; tail 50; culmen 14; tarsus 34.

Dactylortyx devius sp. nov. Brown-flanked Partridge.

Dactylortyx thoracicus Ogilvie-Grant, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., XXII, p. 429, 1893 (part).

Type No. 155938, U. S. Nat. Mus., Biological Survey Coll. Ad. ♂, San Sebastian, Jalisco, Mexico, March 17, 1897. Collected by E. W. Nelson and E. A. Goldman.

Distribution.—Forests of western Jalisco, and probably other parts of western Mexico.

Description of type.—Middle of crown and nape dark chestnut-brown with blackish mottling; back of neck mottled coarsely with black and dark rufous; broad superciliary stripe from bill to nape dark buffy, continued on sides of nape by broad buffy-whitish shaft streaks on feathers bordered by black and dark rufous. Lores gray with fine black tips; chin, throat, and cheeks rich rufous-buff; feathers from lores back under eye and along sides of neck tipped with black; ear coverts brown with pale shafts and dark tips. Feathers of hind neck and mantle with brownish gray centers, bordered with dark rufous-brown and finely mottled with black; scapulars finely barred with dark rufous-brown and edged with black; back rump and upper tail coverts grayish brown, finely mottled with buffy and blackish, the gray clearest on back; the buffy and dark mottling becomes gradually more intense posteriorly and the tail coverts are almost rufous. Tail blackish, finely mottled with brown, dark buffy and gray. Scapulars, tertials, and wing coverts with narrow, pale, buffy shaft streaks; upper webs black, barred and mottled with rufous; lower webs light gray, mottled with darker near shafts and black and brown near borders. Primaries dark gray with pale buffy spots along outer web; secondaries blackish, irregularly barred with buffy-brown mottlings on outer webs and across tips. Lower neck, breast, and flanks with fine white shaft lines. Webs of feathers on neck and middle of breast gray next shaft lines, shading externally into dull reddish-brown; same pattern on sides of breast and flanks, but reddish-brown more intense and spread over most of feathers. Chest and sides of abdomen buffy; middle of abdomen white; under tail coverts black, broadly tipped and mottled with dark buffy.

Dimensions: Wing 137; tail 57; culmen 15; tarsus 34.

Female unknown.